

A REVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN SPECIES OF THE
GENUS *CERCERIS*.

[*Hymenoptera*.]

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As the descriptions of the Australian species of *Cerceris* are rather scattered, and some of them very insufficient, I think it may be useful to give a brief revision. There doubtless remain many species yet undiscovered, the dry conditions prevalent over a large part of Australia being eminently suitable for this genus. But I do not think it will prove to be so well represented as in North Africa and India; for the section of the genus characterised by a raised plate at the base of the second ventral segment seems to be entirely absent from Australia. Many of the species show the broad orange bands so characteristic among Australian Aculeata; the genus being especially liable, in almost all countries, to assume the prevalent colours. The species from Adelaide and Western Australia seem to be very little known, several of Smith's types being still unique in the British Museum Collection; and the species I myself have described are, with one exception, from Queensland. I have been able to consult the types of all the species except the common *C. australis* Sauss. Where the original descriptions are sufficient, I have not thought it necessary to go into minute details in the present paper. I have not given a key to the males, partly because the number known is small, but also because I do not wish to give facilities for describing new species from the males alone, a practice which is undesirable in this genus.

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Key to the Australian species of Cerceris.

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|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Mesopleuræ with an acute spine; black, second and fifth abdominal segments orange..... | <i>C. varipes</i> Sm. |
| Mesopleuræ without an acute spine, tuberculate or simply rounded..... | 2. |

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|--|-----|------------------------------|
| 2. Mesopleuræ tuberculate or subtuberculate..... | 3. | |
| Mesopleuræ without tubercles, simply rounded. | 7. | |
| 3. Clypeus with a tubercle on each side near the middle, depressed from the middle to the apex..... | 4. | |
| Clypeus without tubercles..... | 6. | |
| 4. Pronotum subemarginate anteriorly; colour almost entirely black, except on the apical abdominal segments..... | 5. | |
| Pronotum transverse; orange, the mesonotum and third and fourth abdominal segments black.. | | <i>C. victrix</i> Turn. |
| 5. Pronotum with a minute spine on each side; thorax and median segment shining and sparsely punctured. Length, 12 mm..... | | <i>C. perkinsi</i> Turn. |
| Pronotum without spines; thorax and median segment closely punctured. Length, 22 mm. | | <i>C. froggatti</i> Turn. |
| 6. Enclosed area of the median segment smooth; black and yellow, with obscure ferruginous markings on the thorax..... | | <i>C. inexpectata</i> Turn. |
| Enclosed area of the median segment finely transversely striated; orange, mesonotum, apex of median segment and fourth abdominal segment black. | | <i>C. fluvialis</i> Sm. |
| 7. Clypeus with a free lamina springing from the base or above the middle..... | 8. | |
| Clypeus with the lamina free only at the apex, if at all..... | 9. | |
| 8. Lamina of the clypeus free from the base, longer than broad; orange, mesonotum and fourth abdominal segment black..... | | <i>C. aurantiaca</i> Sm. |
| Lamina free from near the middle, short; black rather sparingly marked with yellow..... | | <i>C. opposita</i> Sm. |
| 9. Enclosed area of median segment smooth..... | 10. | |
| Enclosed area of median segment not smooth.. | 11. | |
| 10. Clypeus porrect, widely and deeply emarginate; abdomen smooth and shining. | | <i>C. euchroma</i> Turn. |
| Clypeus less strongly porrect, shallowly and not widely emarginate; abdomen punctured..... | | <i>C. multiguttata</i> Turn. |
| 11. Abdomen almost smooth; petiole and third segment black, remaining segments fulvous..... | | <i>C. australis</i> Sauss. |
| Abdomen more or less strongly punctured..... | 12. | |
| 12. Petiole much broader than long; black marked with orange-red | | <i>C. gilesi</i> Turn. |

- Petiole subquadrate or longer than broad; markings yellow or ferruginous, not orange-red... 13.
13. Petiole about one-half as long again as broad... *B. prœdura* Turn.
 Petiole subquadrate, either a little longer than broad or a little broader than long..... 14.
14. Enclosed area of the median segment obliquely striated almost to the apex..... *C. labeculata* Turn.
 Enclosed area striated only in the angles, if at all 15.
15. Clypeus strongly porrect at the apex *C. venusta* Sm.
 Clypeus scarcely or not at all porrect at the apex 16.
16. Fourth and fifth dorsal abdominal segments more sparsely punctured than the basal ones *C. sœva* Sm.
 Fourth and fifth dorsal segments as closely punctured as the rest..... 17.
17. Third dorsal segment black..... *C. antipodes* Sm.
 Third dorsal segment yellow and ferruginous.... *C. minuscula* Turn.

CERKERIS AURANTIACA Sm.

Cerceris aurantiaca Sm., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(4), xii., p.414, 1873, ♀.

♀. *Aurantiaca*, fronte circa ocellos, mesonoto, mesopleuris, sterno, segmento abdominali dorsali quarto, segmentisque ventralibus quarto quintoque nigris; alis subhyalinis margine costali infumatis; clypeo lamina libera, porrecta, arcuata, latitudine multo longiore. Long. 12 mm.

♂. *Feminæ* similis; vertice, segmento mediano, segmentoque quinto dorsali etiam nigris; clypeo convexo, latitudine longiore.

♀. Clypeus with the lamina free from the base, arched, twice as long as the breadth at the apex, truncate at the apex, the sides almost parallel, sparsely but deeply punctured, the apical margin of the clypeus below the lamina very shallowly emarginate. Antennæ inserted at least twice as far from the anterior ocellus as from the base of the clypeus, the second joint of the flagellum distinctly longer than the third. Pronotum not rounded at the angles, mesopleuræ without spines. First abdominal segment nearly twice as broad as long; pygidial area about twice as long as broad, the sides nearly parallel, truncate at the apex, the surface very finely granulate; ventral segments 3-5 with an

impressed median line. Closely and rather coarsely punctured; scutellum, postscutellum and ventral segments 2-4 almost smooth; enclosed area at the base of the median segment smooth, with short striæ at the base and divided by the usual longitudinal groove.

♂. Clypeus convex, longer than broad, without a free lamina, truncate at the apex. Antennæ inserted only about one-half as far again from the anterior ocellus as from the base of the clypeus; pygidial area narrowed towards the apex.

Hab.—Adelaide, S.A.

CERCERIS FLUVIALIS Sm.

Cerceris fluvialis Sm., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(4), xii, p.412, 1873, ♀.

♀. Aurantiaca, macula circum ocellos ad oculos attingente, mesonoto, pleuris, sterno, segmento mediano dimidio apicali, segmento abdominali quarto nigris; alis flavo-hyalinis, apice obscuris; clypeo ante apicem subtuberculato; mesopleuris minute tuberculatis; segmento mediano area basali delicatissime transverse striata. Long 12 mm.

♀. Clypeus convex and subtuberculate below the middle, then triangularly and subconcavely depressed to the apex, much broader than long. Antennæ inserted very low down, more than twice as far from the anterior ocellus as from the base of the clypeus, second joint of the flagellum very little longer than the third. Mesopleuræ with a very small tubercle; pronotum rounded at the angles; first abdominal segment twice as broad as long; fifth ventral segment widely and shallowly emarginate at the apex, the ventral segments without a depressed median line; pygidial area broadest at the base, about one-half as broad again at the base as at the apex, twice as long as the greatest breadth. Closely and not very deeply punctured; pronotum, mesonotum, scutellum and postscutellum shining and almost smooth; enclosed area at the base of the median segment finely transversely striated; ventral segments of the abdomen very finely punctured, the three basal segments almost smooth.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.(Du Boulay).



CERCERIS VARIPES Sm.

Cerceris varipes Sm., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(4), xii., p.413, 1873, ♀.

♀.Nigra; clypeo, margine interiore oculorum latissime, tegulis macula, tarsisque intermediis flavis; segmentis dorsalibus secundo quintoque fascia latissima, femoribus apice, tibiis, tarsisque anticis et posticis aurantiacis; clypeo lamina apice libera, porrecta, apice leviter incisa; mesopleuris spina curvata armatis; segmento mediano area basali longitudinaliter striata; segmentis ventralibus 2-5 linea longitudinali mediana impressa; area pygidiali triangulari, elongata; alis hyalinis, costa obscura. Long. 16 mm.

♀.Mandibles with two very blunt teeth at about one-third from the apex; clypeus broader than long, the lamina free at the apex and porrect, shallowly incised in the middle. Antennæ inserted twice as far from the base of the clypeus as from the anterior ocellus, second joint of flagellum half as long again as the third. Mesopleuræ armed with a curved spine; first abdominal segment nearly twice as broad as long; ventral segments 2-5 with an impressed longitudinal line in the middle; pygidial area elongate-triangular, more than twice as long as the breadth at the base, the surface granulate. Vertex closely and shallowly punctured, mesopleuræ more coarsely punctured, enclosed area at the base of the median segment closely longitudinally striated; the rest of the insect more or less shining, minutely punctured.

Hab.—Adelaide, S.A.

I have seen only the type of this fine species, which may easily be distinguished by the spine on the mesopleuræ, and the conspicuous colouring.

CERCERIS FROGGATTI, sp.n.

♀.Nigra; clypeo macula basali, scapo apice, margine interiore oculorum latissime, macula parva pone oculos, tegulis macula, segmento dorsali secundo macula laterali, tertio lateribus, quarto linea basali excepta, quinto sextoque fulvo-ferrugineis; segmentis ventralibus 3-6 basi latissime ochraceis; alis subhyalinis, margine costali fuscis; clypeo apice depresso, in medio porrecto et late emarginato, angulis denticulatis; mesopleuris bituberculatis, seg-

mento mediano area basali nitida; femoribus apice, tibiis tarsisque fusco-ochraceis. Long. 22 mm.

♀. Clypeus strongly depressed from the middle to the apex, apical margin truncate, the raised basal portion slightly porrect and broadly emarginate, with a well defined tooth on each side at the angles of the emargination. Antennæ inserted more than one-half as far again from the anterior ocellus as from the base of the clypeus, second joint of flagellum one-half as long again as the third. Head very large, emarginate on the posterior margin, the cheeks a little broader than the eyes. Pronotum not rounded at the angles, without a depression in the middle; mesopleuræ with two small tubercles; first abdominal segment nearly twice as broad as long; pygidial area nearly twice as broad at the base as at the apex, gradually narrowed, and broadly rounded at the apex, twice as long as the greatest breadth, the surface granulate; posterior trochanters with a spine beneath. Head, thorax and median segment closely but not very deeply punctured; the enclosed area at the base of the median segment smooth and shining, with the usual dividing groove; abdomen opaque and sparsely and finely punctured on the dorsal surface, smooth on the ventral surface.

Hab.—Rockhampton, Q.(H. Brown; received from Mr. Froggatt).

Type in British Museum.

Nearly allied to *C. perkinsi* Turn., but in that species the thorax and median segment are much more sparsely and finely punctured, the abdomen more coarsely punctured, and the pygidial area not narrowed to the apex; the posterior trochanters without a spine and the tubercles on the mesopleuræ less distinct. The size and colour are also different; but the form of the clypeus is very similar. This is the largest known Australian species of the genus.

CERCERIS PERKINSI TURN.

Cerceris perkinsi Turn., Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1910, p.423, ♀,
Pl. 1., fig. 12.

♀ Nigra; macula utrinque ad clypei basin, et scapo subtus flavis; segmentis abdominalibus 4-6, segmentoque dorsali secundo

macula basali parva utrinque fusco-testaceis; alis hyalinis, margine costali infuscato; clypeo dimidio apicali oblique et subconcave depresso, apice truncato; dimidio basali subporrecto, emarginato, angulis acutis; mesopleuris subtuberculatis; segmento mediano area basali nitida; petiolo longitudine fere duplo longiore; area pygidiali latitudine duplo longiore, lateribus subparallelis; pronoto subemarginato, angulis spina minuta armatis; thorace segmentoque mediano sparse et tenuiter punctatis; capite dense, abdomine sparsius sed crasse punctatis. Long. 12 mm.

Hab.—Cairns, Q.

The eyes are divergent towards the clypeus; the small spine at the angles of the slightly emarginate pronotum is remarkable. The mandibles are armed with a very large triangular tooth on the middle of the inner margin.

CERCERIS VICTRIX Turn.

Cerceris victrix Turn., Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1910, p.422, ♀♂,
Pl. 1., fig.10, ♂.

♀. Aurantiaca; vertice, mesonoto, pleuris, sterno, segmento mediano apice, segmentisque abdominalibus tertio quartoque nigris; alis flavo-hyalinis, apice infuscatis; clypeo in medio bituberculato, dimidio apicali subconcave depresso, margine apicali obtuse quadridentato; mesopleuris vix bituberculatis; segmento mediano area basali nitida; petiolo latitudine fere duplo latiore; ubique crassa punctata; oculis valde divergentibus.

♂. Feminae similis; clypeo latitudine longiore, subconvexo, apice late rotundato dentibus tribus minutis armato; mesopleuris haud tuberculatis; segmento mediano area basali transverse striato; petiolo longitudine sesqui latiore; scutello nigro, vertice aurantiaco; flagello articulo apicali penultimo haud longiore.

Long. ♀, 16 mm.; ♂, 14 mm.

Hab.—Cairns, Q.

I have not thought it necessary to give a detailed description of this species, the original description being sufficient.

CERCERIS OPPOSITA Sm.

Cerceris opposita Sm., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(4),xii., p.413, 1873,♀.

♀.Nigra; mandibulis basi, clypeo, margine interiore oculorum latissime, carina frontali, macula parva pone oculos, pronoto linea utrinque, tegulis, postscutello macula utrinque, segmentisque dorsalibus secundo, quarto quintoque fascia angusta apicali flavis; femoribus apice, tibiis, tarsis flagelloque subtus ferrugineis; alis subhyalinis; clypeo lamina a medio libera, porrecta, apice truncata; mesopleuris haud dentatis; segmento mediano area basali longitudinaliter striata.

♂.Feminae similis, clypeo apice late rotundato obtuse bidentato.

Long. ♀, 10 mm.; ♂, 7 mm.

♀.Clypeus with the lamina free from the middle, narrowed to the apex and truncate; antennæ inserted about one-half as far again from the anterior ocellus as from the base of the clypeus, second joint of flagellum scarcely longer than the third. Pronotum rounded at the anterior angles; mesopleuræ without tubercles; first abdominal segment more than twice as broad as long; pygidial area narrow, twice as broad at the base as at the apex, gradually narrowed, nearly three times as long as the greatest breadth. Closely and rather coarsely punctured; the enclosed area at the base of the median segment longitudinally striated. Petiole of the second cubital cell very short.

♂.Clypeus convex, broader than long, broadly rounded at the apex, with two small blunt teeth; pygidial area as broad at the base as long, narrowed towards the apex.

Hab.—Victoria: Melbourne(French).

The male is from Melbourne; the female apparently from Bakewell's Collection.

CERCERIS GILESI Turn.

Cerceris gilesi Turn., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1910, p.346,♂♀, Pl. xxxii., fig.13.

♀.Nigra; mandibulis, clypeo, fronte, scapo, macula parva pone oculos, pronoto, tegulis, scutello, postscutello, pedibus, segmentis, abdominalibus primo secundoque, segmentoque dorsali quinto

rufu-aurantiacis; clypeo angulariter emarginato, subporrecto; mesopleuris haud tuberculatis; segmento mediano area basali delicatissime punctata in angulis striata; petiolo longitudine fere duplo latiore; alis hyalinis, cellula radiali infuscata.

♂.Feminae similis; clypeo latitudine longiore, apice late rotundato, dentibus tribus minutis armato.

Long. ♀♂, 11 mm.

♀♂.Closely and coarsely punctured, more sparsely on the abdomen of the female; pygidial area of the female subovate, elongate, truncate at the extremities, as broad at the apex as at the base.

Hab.—Claremont, W.A.

CERCERIS EUCHROMA Turn.

Cerceris euchroma Turn., Trans Ent. Soc. London, 1910, p.424, ♀, Pl. I., fig.11.

♀.Flavo-aurantiaca; mandibulis apice, vertice macula flava utrinque, mesonoto, sterno, segmento mediano fascia curvata aurantiaca utrinque, segmentis dorsalibus primo, secundo dimidio apicali, quartoque, segmentoque ventrali quarto nigris; alis hyalinis, apice et cellula radiali infuscatis, stigmatibus testaceo; clypeo inciso, subporrecto, angulis obtuse productis; mesopleuris tumidis, haud tuberculatis; petiolo longitudine multo latiore; haud crasse punctata; segmento mediano area basali nitida; abdomine nitido, impunctato; pleuris striatis. Long. 11 mm.

Hab.—Cairns, Q.

The eyes are strongly divergent towards the clypeus.

CERCERIS MULTIGUTTATA Turn.

Cerceris multiguttata Turn., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1908, p.471, ♀♂.

♀.Nigra; mandibulis basi, fronte, scapo apice, margine exteriore oculorum, vertice linea obliqua utrinque, pronoto scutelloque utrinque, postscutello, mesopleuris macula, segmento mediano macula magna apicali utrinque, area cordata macula utrinque, petiolo, segmento dorsali secundo dimidio apicali, ventralis toto, quarto, quinto, sextoque flavo-ochraceis, pedibus fusco-testaceis, flavo-variegatis; clypeo ante apicem late porrecto, vix emarginato, apice quadridentato; mesopleuris haud tuberculatis; segmento

mediano area basali nitida; petiolo longitudine multo latiore; area pygidiali latitudine duplo latiore, apice rotundato; alis subhyalinis, margine costali infuscato; dense haud crasse punctata.

♂.Feminae similis; clypeo subconvexo, latitudine haud latiore, apice truncato; petiolo latitudine sesqui longiore.

Long. ♀, 14 mm.; ♂, 9 mm.

Hab.—Mackay to Cairns, Q.

CERCERIS AUSTRALIS SAUSS.

Cerceris australis Sauss., Mém. Soc. Physiq. Genève, xiv., p.6, 1855; *Cerceris nigrocincta* Sm., Cat. Hym. B.M., iv., p.450, 1856.

♀.Nigra; mandibulis, apice excepto, clypeo, margine interiore oculorum latissime, carina frontali, macula pone oculos, pronoto utrinque, scutello macula utrinque, postscutello flavis; antennis subtus, pedibus, segmento abdominali secundo, segmentisque dorsalibus 4-6 fulvo-testaceis; segmento mediano interdum macula flava utrinque; alis hyalinis, cellula radiali obscurata, clypeo apice subporrecto, margine apicali truncato in medio dentibus binis minutis armato; mesopleuris haud tuberculatis; segmento mediano area basali delicatissime punctata, in angulis striata; area pygidiali elongato-ovata; petiolo subquadrato, apice constricto.

♂.Feminae similis; clypeo latitudine longiore; petiolo latitudine sesqui longiore.

Long. ♀, 13 mm.; ♂, 9 mm.

♀.Vertex, thorax and median segment closely and rather strongly punctured, abdomen very finely and sparsely punctured. Antennae inserted less than one-half as far again from the anterior ocellus as from the base of the clypeus, second joint of flagellum distinctly longer than the third.

♂.Abdomen as strongly and closely punctured as the head and thorax.

Hab.—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland as far north as Mackay.

CERCERIS INEXPECTATA Turn.

Cerceris inexpectata Turn., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1908, p.469, Pl.xxvi.,
fig.5, ♀.

♀. Nigra; mandibulis, clypeo, fronte, postscutello, segmento mediano macula magna utrinque, petiolo utrinque, segmentisque abdominalibus secundo quintoque macula basali nigra, flavis; antennis, vertice, margine exterioro oculorum, mesonoto postice, pronoto utrinque, scutello pedibusque sordide ferrugineis; clypeo apice late truncato, subconvexo; segmento mediano area basali subnitida, impunctata; mesopleuris tumidis, subtuberculatis; petiolo longitudine paullo latiore; alis subhyalinis, apice infuscatis.

♂. Clypeo latitudine multo longiore, apice submarginato; segmento mediano area basali in angulis striata; petiolo latitudine sesqui longiore, mesopleuris haud subtuberculatis; vertice nigro, linea obliqua utrinque flava, genis, scutello, segmentisque abdominalibus 4-6 fascia apicali flava, mesonoto nigro, segmento secundo abdominali dimidio apicali tertioque fere toto sordide ferrugineis.

♀. Deeply but not very closely punctured, more closely on the third and fourth dorsal segments and on the mesopleuræ than elsewhere; pygidial area gradually narrowed from the base, more than twice as broad at the base as at the apex, about twice as long as the greatest breadth, the surface granulate. Mandibles with a broad triangular tooth on the middle of the inner margin.

Hab.—Mackay, Q.

CERCERIS VENUSTA Sm.

Cerceris venusta Sm., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(4), xii, p.413, 1873, ♀.

♀. Nigra; mandibulis, clypeo, fronte, scapo subtus, margine exterioro oculorum, vertice linea obliqua utrinque, pronoto, tegulis, scutello, postscutello, segmento mediano utrinque, segmentis abdominalibus primo, secundo, quarto, quintoque, flavis; segmento primo basi nigro; secundo in medio rufo-testaceo, pedibus testaceis, flavo-variegatis, flagello subtus testaceo; alis hyalinis, cellula radiali infuscata; clypeo apice porrecto, emarginato, angulis obtuse dentatis; mesopleuris haud tuberculatis;

segmento mediano area basali opaca, in angulis striata; petiolo subquadrato, apice constricto; area pygidiali elongato-ovata, apice truncata.

♂.Feminae similis; clypeo convexo, apice truncato, dentibus tribus minutis armato; petiolo latitudine longiore.

Long. ♀, 11 mm.; ♂, 10 mm.

♀.Antennae inserted about one-half as far again from the anterior ocellus as from the base of the clypeus; second joint of flagellum a little longer than the third. Clypeus with two minute tubercles close to the middle of the apical emargination. The whole insect closely but not very coarsely punctured.

Hab.—Mackay to Cairns, Q.

This species is very variable in colour. Specimens from Cairns have the yellow markings much reduced and of a duller colour; the minute tubercles on the emargination of the clypeus are also distinctly further apart. It is one of the commonest species in North Queensland.

CERCERIS SÆVA Sm.

Cerceris sæva Sm., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(4), xii., p.414, 1873,♀.

♀.Nigra; mandibulis, apice excepto, clypeo, margine interiore oculorum latissime, carina frontali, tegulis, segmento secundo dorsali macula basali utrinque, quarto dimidio apicali, quintoque fascia angusta apicali flavis; flagello subtus, segmento dorsali secundo lateribus, femoribus apice, tibiis tarsisque fusco-testaceis; alis hyalinis, cellula radiali obscurata, clypeo apice subporrecto, margine apicali late subemarginato; mesopleuris haud tuberculatis; segmento mediano area basali delicatissime punctata in angulis et in sulco mediano striata; petiolo subquadrato; area pygidiali ovata.

♂.Feminae similis; clypeo latitudine longiore, apice dentibus tribus minutis armato; petiolo latitudine longiore: pronoto utrinque flavo-maculato, segmento dorsali secundo fascia basali flava.

Long. ♂♀, 8 mm.

♀.Closely and coarsely punctured, fourth and fifth abdominal segments more sparsely and finely punctured than the basal ones.

Antennæ inserted about one-half as far again from the anterior ocellus as from the base of the clypeus, third joint of flagellum as long as the second.

Hab.—Lower Plenty, Victoria.

CERKERIS LABECULATA Turn.

Cerceris labeculata Turn., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1908, p.470, ♂♀.

♀.Nigra; mandibulis basi, clypeo macula nigra basali, margine interiore oculorum latissime, carina frontali, scapoque flavis; pronoto, scutello utrinque, postscutello, segmentisque abdominalibus primo, secundo, quartoque fascia angusta apicali flavo-ochraceis; scutello, petiolo, segmento dorsali secundo partim, quinto dimidio apicali, sextoque sordida ferrugineis; pedibus testaceis; alis subhyalinis, margine costali infuscata, clypeo apice porrecto, inciso, angulis subtuberculatis; mesopleuris haud tuberculatis; segmento mediano area basali oblique striata; petiolo longitudine multo latiore; area pygidiali angusta, elongato-ovata; ubique dense nec crasse punctata.

♂.Feminae similis; clypeo convexo, apice late rotundato, haud porrecto; petiolo latitudine longiore, apice constricto.

Long. ♀, 9 mm.; ♂, 8 mm.

Hab.—Mackay, Q.; Cairns, Q.

The clypeus is nearly as long as broad, and slightly narrowed at the apex, much narrower than in *C. minuscula*.

CERKERIS ANTIPODES Sm.

Cerceris antipodes Sm., Cat. Hym. B.M. iv., p.451, 1856, ♀.

♀.Nigra; mandibulis, clypeo, fronte, macula parva pone oculos, segmento dorsali quarto dimidio apicali; quintoque macula basali excepto flavis; tegulis, pedibus, petiolo margine apicali, segmento abdominali secundo, quintoque macula basali testaceis; clypeo emarginato, angulis acutis; segmento mediano area basali punctata, in angulis striata; mesopleuris haud tuberculatis; petiolo longitudine paullo latiore; area pygidiali angusta, elongato-ovata; alis sordide hyalinis, nervulis testaceis, cellula radiali infuscata. Long. 10 mm.

♀.Clypeus somewhat narrowed towards the apex, shallowly emarginate, the angles slightly prominent. Antennæ inserted nearly one-half as far again from the anterior ocellus as from the base of the clypeus, third joint of flagellum as long as the second. Very closely and rather coarsely punctured; the basal enclosed area of the median segment very finely punctured, with a few indistinct striæ, the angles more coarsely striated.

Hab.—S.E. Australia: Woodford, N.S.W.

CERCERIS MINUSCULA Turn.

Cerceris minuscula Turn., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1910, p.347, ♂♀.

♀.Nigra; mandibulis basi, clypeo, margine interiore oculorum latissime, scapo subtus, pronoto utrinque, postscutello, segmentisque dorsalibus secundo quintoque apice lateribusque flavis; pedibus testaceis, flavo-variegatis; flagello, tegulisque testaceis; petiolo, segmentis dorsalibus secundo tertioque basi pygidioque fusco-ferrugineis; alis hyalinis, apice infuscatis; clypeo apice libero, angulariter emarginato; mesopleuris haud tuberculatis; segmento mediano area basali delicatissime punctata, striis obscuris transversis; petiolo latitudine æquilongo; area pygidiali elongato-ovata; dense et crasse punctata.

♂.Feminae similis; clypeo apice late rotundato, tridentato.

Long. ♀, 7-8 mm.; ♂, 6-7 mm.

Hab.—The whole of North-Eastern and Central Australia.

A common species and very variable in colour.

CERCERIS PRÆDURA Turn.

Cerceris prædura Turn., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1908, p.472, ♀.

♀.Nigra; mandibulis, clypeo, fronte, scapo, pronoto utrinque, tegulis, scutello, postscutello, pedibus, segmento dorsali secundo basi, tertio macula basali nigra, quinto, segmentisque ventralibus 1-3 flavis; flagello pygidioque rufo-testaceis; clypeo convexo, late emarginato; mesopleuris haud tuberculatis; segmento mediano area basali punctata; petiolo latitudine longiore; area pygidiali

angusta, elongato-ovata; alis hyalinis, apice leviter infuscatis; ubique dense punctata. Long. 7 mm.

Hab.—Mackay, Q.

In this species, there is some trace of a raised area at the base of the second ventral segment, which is, however, so ill-defined and low, that I have not thought it advisable to use it in my key. The petiole is about one-half as long again as broad, in contrast to that of *C. minuscula*, which is subquadrate.